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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-110

Imazethapyr

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on fababeans to the product label of Odyssey WDG Herbicide, containing technical grade imazethapyr and imazamox, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Odyssey WDG Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 25111. An MRL of 0.05 ppm is established for imazamox in/on dry broad beans; therefore, a new MRL for the imazamox present in Odyssey WDG Herbicide is not required.

The evaluation of this imazethapyr application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use is acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for imazethapyr is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for imazethapyr, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Imazethapyr

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Imazethapyr	(±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, expressed as ammonium salt	0.05	Dry broad beans

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for imazethapyr in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Dry broad beans	0.05	0.1 (Vegetable, legume, group 6)	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for imazethapyr up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRL

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of Odyssey WDG Herbicide on fababeans. Imazethapyr was applied to fababeans, and harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for imazethapyr was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for dry broad beans.

TABLE A1. Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Fababeans	Post emergent/ 15	60–71	<0.05	<0.05

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.05 ppm is recommended to cover residues of imazethapyr. Residues of imazethapyr in dry broad beans at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.